Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY W. BRINDLE.

Vol. 1. *MONDAY MORNING, July* 27, 1818. *No.* 11.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is two dollars per annum; but if not paid within the year, two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length then breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

Wool Carding.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business in Halfmoon, Centre county, and that their

Carding Machine

Is in complete order. Clean wool will be carded for eight cents per pound. There must be one pound of clean grease or oil to every ten pounds of wool. They flatter themselves that by strict attention to business, and by endeavoring to perform their work in the best manner, they will be able to obtain the approbation of their customers.

All orders and business attended to at the shortest notice.

Joseph Haggerty,
Thomas Moore.

Halfmoon, May 25, 1818.

Northumberland & Bellefonte Mail Stage.

THIS Stage will in future leave the house of John Shriner, in the town of Northumberland, every Friday morning at 5 o'clock, breakfast at L. B. Stoughton's, Derrstown—arrive at Jacob Maize's in Mifflinsburg or Youngmanstown, in time for dinner; be at Henry Roush's about four o'clock, P. M. and arrive at W. T. Brown's Aaronsburg, at six, P. M.—Leave Aaronsburg at 7 o'clock, on Saturday morning—get to Earlysburg in time for dinner, and arrive at John Rankin's, Bellefonte, at 4 o'clock, P. M.————Returning—it will leave John Rankin's, Bellefonte, every Monday morning at 5 o'clock—breakfast at Earlysburg—arrive at Aaronsburg in time for dinner, and be at Roush's by six o'clock, P. M.—Leave Roush's on Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock—breakfast at Maize's, in Youngmanstown—be at Stoughton's in time to dine, and arrive at Northumberland at four o'clock, P. M.

Rates of Fare

OF THE
Northumberland & Bellefonte
MAIL STAGE.

FROM Northumberland to Lewisburg - -	$0	62½
" Lewisburg to Mifflinburg	0	62½
" Mifflinburg to H. Roush's		62½
" H Roush's to Aaronsburg	1	00
" Aaronsburg to Earlystown	1	00
" Earlystown to Bellefonte	0	62½
" Bellefonte to Northumberland - - -	4	50

N. B. 14lbs. baggage allowed to each passenger, free. All above that weight to be accounted for.

All baggage at the risk of the owner.

To the Electors of Centre & Clearfield counties.

Fellow-citizens,

BEING encouraged by a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself, at the ensuing election, a candidate for the office of Sheriff. Should you think me worthy of your votes, it shall be gratefully acknowledged, by

Your Humble Servant,

Stephen Davis.

Ferguson township, April 18, 1818.

To the Electors of Centre & Clearfield Counties.

Fellow-Citizens,

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's office, at the next General Election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain your confidence, you may rest assured that I will not betray it by neglect of duty.

Your humble servant,

Joseph Butler.

Bellefonte, May 6.

To the qualified Electors of Centre and Clearfield counties.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

As the constitutional term of the present Sheriff will expire next fall, I beg leave to offer myself a candidate for your suffrages for that office, at the ensuing General Election. I shall not trouble you with the vain promises of affection or favor, in discharging the duties of that office; as you all know, that the same laws which govern you, will command me, if elected.

Having given this early intimation of my intentions, permit me to mention, that I do not mean to travel over the counties to solicit the votes of the citizens, individually, except some other candidate, who may hereafter set up, shall pursue this course; in which case, I will consider myself at liberty to be governed by circumstances.

JOHN MITCHEL.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Centre and Clearfield counties.

The subscriber respectfully offers himself a candidate for the Sheriff's office, at the ensuing general election in October next.

Respecting the good sense, and confiding in the integrity of his fellow citizens, he deems a personal solicitation of their votes unnecessary, and will, therefore, he believes, dispense with the customary practice of riding through the counties, for that purpose, as a useless undertaking. Should he, however, be honored with a majority of their suffrages, he will feel grateful for the preference, and will endeavor to justify it by a faithful and upright discharge of his duty.

Very respectfully
the public's humble servant,

John Hall, jr.

To the qualified Electors of Centre and Clearfield counties.

Fellow-Citizens,

I take the liberty of offering myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next General Election. Should you think me worthy of your support, unbiased by prejudice or interested motives, I will discharge the duties of the office with precision and impartiality

Your humble servant,

William Keatley.

FOR SALE,

A Farm and Tavern Stand,

Situated on Lycoming creek, 27 miles from Williamsport, 44 from Tioga Point, and 43 from Newtown; containing 200 acres; between 30 and 40 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; a young bearing orchard; 15 acres in clover, timothy and herd grass. The buildings are a two story house 22 by 36 feet, hewed pine, well finished off; a log kitchen and wash house; a frame barn 30 by 40 finished in the best manner. The stand is one of the best on this road—the late improvement has reduced the crossings of the creek from 40 to 10.

The terms will be made easy, and possession given on or before the first of October next. Apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

John Graham.

June 1, 1818.

FOR SALE,

A valuable log dwelling house, with a frame kitchen, and an half acre of ground, situate in Martinsburgh, near Jersey-Shore, Lycoming county, adjoining Thomas Martin, William Quigley and others. The house and kitchen are new, with a good cellar under the house, all substantially built, and is a convenient residence for a mechanic or private family. The lot is under good cultivation, and containing a number of young apple trees.

Also, fifty acres of excellent wood land, situated about three-fourth's of a mile from the said house and lot. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to

JAMES WATSON,
Jersey-Shore.

W. BRINDLE, *Bellefonte*

May 14, 1818.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Tavern House and Lot in Newbury, Lycoming county, sign of the

Spread Eagle,

Situated on the leading road from Williamsport to Bellefonte, and to the Painted Post. The house is two stories high, 46 by 26, with a convenient kitchen and sellar, and is well calculated for both

Store and Tavern.

There are also suitable stabling and sheds for horses.

Also, 67 Town Lots,

Adjoining the above, with a convenient dwelling house and barn thereon—a good well of water at the door, and a handsome orchard of apple trees, pear trees, &c. &c.

ALSO,

About eight acres of first rate meadow ground, adjoining said town.

Also, A Wood Lot,

With a few acres cleared thereon, near said town. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms. For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises.

John Murphy.

Newbury, May 18, 1818. t.f.

TO LET,

A two story log house, situate in the borough of Bellefonte, on Allegheny street.

Also,

A small frame building on the southeast corner of the Diamond, suitable for a mechanic. For terms apply to

W. Brindle.

June 15, 1818.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of Josiah Lamborn, late of Patton township, deceased, will be exposed to public sale at the house of Evan Miles, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday the 25th day of August next, a valuable tract of

LAND,

containing about 450 acres, situate in Patton towhship, Centre county, adjoining lands of Charles Huston, esq. and others. There are on said farm a dwelling house and a good barn; a bearing apple and peach orchard, and a spring of never-failing water. Also, a very extensive

ORE BANK.

Any person wishing to purchase said farm may view the property by applying to the subscribers.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale by

John Lamborn, &
Ephraim Lamborn, } *Ex'rs.*

June 9, 1818. td.

Carding Machines.

RANKIN & STEEL,

INFORM their friends and the public, that their

MACHINES

are now in complete operation, for carding wool into rolls, at the old stand in Bellefonte. The price for carding will be eight cents per pound. Those who live at a distance may, by waiting a short time, take their wool home in rolls. The wool ought to be well washed, and picked clean of sticks and all hard substances. One pound of grease to ten pounds wool.

Rankin & Steel

Tender their sincere thanks to all those who have heretofore favored them with their custom, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

May 30, 1818.

N. B. The carding must be paid for before the rolls are taken away, either in *cash or country produce.*

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Store Books, Notes, &c. of the late firm of John Keen and Joseph B. Shugert, are left in the hands of John Patton, Esq. of Ferguson township, for collection. All those indebted to the said firm will save costs by calling and settling up their accounts. The partnership having been dissolved, no longer indulgence will be given.

John Keen.

June 30, 1818.

FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

IN addition to the daily paper, and that issued three times a week, it is the intention of the editor also to publish a paper once a week. It will contain all the news matter of the daily paper, and such advertisements as may be ordered to be published in it. The type will be the same as that of the daily gazette, and the paper the same size and quality. The first number will be issued next week. Price two dollars a year, payable in advance.

A greater number will be printed than are at present subcribed for, so that persons hereafter subscribing, may have them from the first number, if they desire.

Printers friendly to the Franklin Gazette, will confer a favor, by giving this a few insertions.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1818.

Against dancing schools

New-Orleans, June 11.

We were favored at a late hour yesterday afternoon with copies of the capitulation of the Barancas, and of the general orders issued by the commander of the American forces on taking possession thereof: we hasten to lay them before our readers.

Proposals which the civil and military commandant of the province of West-Florida makes to his excellency Andrew Jackson, general in chief of the American army before the Fort St. Charles, Barancas.

1st. The fort of Barancas will be delivered to the tooops of the United States under the following conditions.

Approved—with the exceptions made opposite each article, and possession given at one o'clock, P. M. this day.

2d. The garrison of the fort of Barancas will march out to be transported to Havana, on the day and hour which shall be agreed upon with all the honors of war, drums beating, and with their arms and baggage. Those in the employ of the royal finance and of the department connected therewith, shall also be transported to the same destination.

Answer—A roster shall be furnished of all the military and civil officers of the garrison of Fort Barancas—the troops to march out as expressed in the article, their arms to be stacked at the foot of the glacis, and left in possession of the American army until the day of embarkation, when they will be returned.

3d. The commandant of the province and the officers of his staff, of the artillery, engineers, the officers and troops, shall carry with them their arms and personal effects, and shall also have the liberty of disposing of their property of every kind with perfect security to the purchasers.

Answer—All titles of property legally derived from the crown of Spain will be respected.

4th. The garrison shall be embarked for account of the United States. Every person of the military class or of the royal finance, shall receive, during the passage, such rations as are allowed to every grade by the regulations of Spain.

Approved—so far as relates to the transportation of the garrison and the Spanish rations allowed; provided, they do not exceed the American ration, in which case the American ration only will be allowed.

5th. A competent number of vessels shall be furnished for embarking the personal effects, papers and other property belonging to the commandant, officers and others in the royal employ, and particularly the papers of the secretary's office of the government existing in Pensacola, those of the department of the royal finance, and of the civil and military employs. These papers shall not be subjected to any inspection or recognizance under the pledge of their containing nothing foreign to the functions of the said persons.

Approved—an estimate of the necessary transportation to be furnished agreeably to established usage.

6th. The sick, wounded and all those who are now or may fall sick previous to the embarkation of the troops for the Havanna, shall be maintained by the government of the United States until cured, and shall have the same privileges as the rest of the garrison; those who are in a situation shall be embarked at the same time with it, and shall be under the care of and attended by the surgeon and other individuals of the Spanish military hospital.

Approved.

7th. The garrison of Pensacola and the prisoners as also those in the employ of the royal finance, shall enjoy the same privileges as the garrison of Barancas, and shall likewise be transported to Havanna, uniting the former to the latter, and all shall be lodged in the quarters they previously occupied in Pensacola, until the moment of embarkation for the Port of Havanna.

Approved—an estimation of the necessary transportation to be furnished and included in the estimate for the garrison of Fort Barancas.

8th. During their permanence the U. S. will furnish the king's store-keeper, under the requisite documents from the royal officers, such articles as they may stand in need of, or are not in the king's stores; to complete the rations of the troops, dependants, those in the king's employ, and their families, the reimbursement thereof remaining subject to the decision of the go-governments of Spain and the U. States.

Answer—An inventory of the provisions in possession of the Spanish commissary, to be forthwith furnished. The rations allowed subject to the limitations of the 4th article.

9th. The provisions actually existing in the king's store of Pensacola and Barancas, shall be transported to the former in order that they may serve for the said supply of rations.

Approved.

10th. A duplicate inventory shall be formed by the store-keeper, and such officer of artillery, as the commandant of this corpse may name, and such other as may be appointed by the general of the troops of the United States, of the artillery, powder, military stores and other effects belonging to this department in Pensacola and Barancas.

Approved.—Major Peters of the artillery, is appointed on the part of the American government.

11. Persons and property shall be respected, concessiens and sales of land made by the competent authorities, shall be valid and guaranteed by the American government, at whatever time they may have been made until the date hereof.

Answer—all titles legally derived from the crown of Spain, prior to this date, guaranteed and respected.

12. The commandant of engineers shall name an officer who with another whom the general of the American army may appoint, shall form a duplicate inventory of the number and state of the royal edifices, in the same manner as is stated for the department of artillery.

Approved—lieut. Sands, of the artillery appointed on the part of the American government.

13. The military officers and those in the service of all and the several departments, may embark with them, their wives children and slaves, in which number are to be included the families of these classes who may be absent. Those who have property to dispose of, or affairs to settle, may remain the time necessary for this purpose. The American authority shall afford them every protection during their permanence, and they shall enjoy the same privilege with the rest of the garrison in their embarkation for Havanna for account of the U. States.

Inadmissable—so far as it regards transportation being allowed to the families of those officers not present, and servants not attending upon the officers, and the families. Those individuals disposed to remain in the Floridas, will be respected and protected in all civil and personal rights, and if not embracing the transportation allowed at the present period, they must furnish their own at a future period.

14. The store-keeper-general shall form an inventory of the vessels and crafts, and of the other effects under his charge, in the same way as stated for the department of artillery.

Approved—Lieut. Parkhurst, Q. M. of artillery appointed on behalf of the American government.

15. The officers and troops of this garrison, with their equipage, shall be transported to Pensacola, where they shall remain as already stated until embarked for Havanna.

Approved.

17. The Alabama chief with his family now in this Fort, and who has been reported to major Young, shall be included in this capitulation, and transported to Havanna.

Approved—His name to be entered in an article, and the Spanish government guaranteeing that he never returns to the Floridas.

18. The Catholic religion, its ministers and the free exercise shall be maintained.

Answer—A free toleration to all religions granted.

19. The capitulation is made under the confidence that the general of the American troops will comply with his offer of returning integrally this province in the state in which he receives it stated in his official letter.

Approved—And the restoration made under the conditions expressed in general Jackson's communication to the governor of Pensacola on the 23d May, 1818.

20. If any doubt should arise as to the meaning of any of the articles of this capitulation, they shall be construed in the manner most favorable to the Spanish garrison.

Answer—The above articles to be interpreted agreeably to their literal and expressed meaning.

21. The present capitulation shall be signed and exchanged by the general of the American army, and the commandant of this province as soon as possible, and at latest by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, each returning their respective original.

Approved.

Fort of St. Charles, Barrancas, 28th May, 1818, 7 o'clock in the morning.

(Signed) JOSEPH MASOT,
(Signed) ANDRw. JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Com'dg

Additional articles, which are to have the same force as the primary, and extended in compliance with what has been agreed upon.

1st The name required of the Alabama chief is Opayhola. The commandant of this province engages in the name of his government, that the said chief shall never return to the Floridas.

Approved.

2d. If any vessels of war of H. C. Majesty destined for this port, should arrive with a supply of provisions or money, they shall be freely admited, as well as Spanish merchant vessels.

St. Charles, Barrancas May 28, 1818, 5 P M

(Signed) JOSEPH MASOT,
(Signed) ANDRw. JACKSON.

THE PATRIOT.

"To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right."

MONDAY, JULY 27.

For the Patriot.

Mr. Brindle,

I find, Sir, by your paper of the 6th inst. that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, have, at their last meeting, issued an edict against several polite, fashionable enjoyments and amusements; particularly Theatrical Exhibitions and Dancing. With respect to the first of these I shall say nothing: unfortunately we are not in a situation to support a Theatre in this place, therefore I shall leave it to those who have the happiness to enjoy the instructions of this school of fashionable morality and intellectual luxury, to defend its rights.

But I cannot suffer the attack which this Ecclesiastical Sanhedrim has made upon Dancing, to pass without animadversion. It is well known that this is an amusement in which the gay and sprightly have in all ages and countries delighted, and in which persons of figure and quality have the best possible means of distinguishing themselves above the vulgar, and showing their superior aquirements above the low-bred common herd. Not but what the latter class can dance, in their own way, and are fond of it too; but then they cannot show those graceful airs, nor cut those fine fashionable figures that genteel ladies and gentlemen can do, who are taught to beat time with their feet to the music, with as much regularity as a drummer with his drum sticks.

Certainly the good of society requires that in every thing, but more especially in matters of amusement, there should be a marked line between the higher and lower orders. There are a great many exquisite pleasures and gratifications, which arise from balls and dancing assemblies that cannot easily be described; and can only be perceived by those who frequent and relish them.

The General Assembly seem to think that this elegant amusement is inconsistent with that sobriety which the sacred Scriptures require; and is unbecoming the christian character.—True, indeed, if we were to take the doctrines and precepts which Christ taught his disciples, and which they communicated to the first converts, as the criterion to judge by, it must be admitted that those frolics would be inadmissible among christians. But then, in judging of these matters, we must take into view all the circumstances with which the case is connected. The disciples and first followers of Christ, were miserably poor and could not afford those splendid, and costly enjoyments—so were the first christians generally. It was therefore prudent to make a virtue of a necessity. Besides this, a new sect was to be established, and a new religion to be propogated. To do this more effectually, the first professors must assume a peculiar austerity, and rigidness of character, so as to distinguish them from the rest of the world: and thereby gain a a reputation of sanctity and superior holiness. This is necessary for all new sects at their first appearance. But when once established firmly, those sanctimonious affectations are no longer necessary; and therefore it is that we find the viel is gradually dispensed with as the sects increase in numbers. While christianity was confined to the vulgar it was a rigid self-denied system; but when it forced its way into the fashionable world, and was adopted by people of taste and affluence, its rules were made to conform to the customs of genteel society and high life. So it was when Luther, Calvin, Knox and their contemporaries introduced a new religion in the 16th century, called Protestant; they found it necessary to revert to the antiquated system, which had been adopted by the primitive christians. So when the Presbyterians made a schism in the Episcopal church of England in the 17th century, they found it necessary to adopt the same plan; and therefore they were distinguished by the epithet of *puritans*. But Protestants generally, and Presbyterians also, when their systems were fully established, and received by persons of quality and good condition in society, very properly relaxed in their discipline and conformed to the maxims of the world, and the customs of the times. Christianity as practised in modern times is a liberal system, and is made conformable to the taste and fancy of its professors of all conditions.

The General Assembly certainly cannot intend that the fashionable gentlemen and ladies of its church, shall be compelled to relinquish all their fine splendid accomplishments and luxuriant gratifications and revert back to the austere manners, and severe habits of the christians in the days of the Apostles, or their immediate successors. Can the Assembly suppose that the fine belles and beaus of the present times, can be reduced to that state of severe mortification and self-denial to which the fanatical Hughgonots of France, and the Puritans of England submitted in the 17th century? or to which the blue-stocking Presbyterians and Seceders submitted about the middle of the last century? Why, we might as well be Methodists or Quakers at once!—[When I mention Quakers, however, it is but justice to observe that the more enlightened and liberal, of that profession, have become very fond of dancing lately. I understand there are some of them who act as masters of the ceremonies at all the principal dancing assemblies, and can lead down a dance in the best style possible.]

If the General Assembly mean that their restrictions should be applied and confined to the lower and middle classes of the community, the thing may be well enough.—The vulgar ought to be kept in their proper place, and not be suffered to ape the manners and customs of their superiors. What is a virtue in the latter class is a vice in the former.

Many of those precepts and injunctions, which Christ and his apostles prescribed, could never be intended for the sprightly, gay spirited christians of modern times; such as humility, lowliness of mind, poorness of spirit, meekness, self-denial, esteeming others better than themselves, &c. &c. But they apply most aptly to those in low life, who are obliged to use some kind of manual labor for a living. If gentlemen and ladies were obliged to submit to such mortifying restraints, of what use would their superabundant riches be to them? A person of ten thousand dollars yearly income, would be no better off, and could have no greater share of the pleasures of this world, than a collier or a wood cutter, a cobbler or a tailor, a waggoner or a grubber. Most certainly if the principal pillars of the church had the least idea that those injunctions, prohibitions, exhortations and commands, which are every where scattered through the Bible; particularly the New Testament, had any reference to persons in the higher circles of life, they would not send their children to dancing schools, to learn to dance *a la mode*, together with all the graceful airs, bows, curtsies, congees and other fine personal accomplishments therewith connected.

No rational being ever dreamed of sending their children to a dancing school to learn humility, meekness, self-denial, lowliness of mind, &c. or to esteem others better than themselves. They send them to learn dignified pride, high mindness, self-approbation, graceful airs, elevated romantic notions, and to exhibit all their brilliant personal charms to the very best advantage; so as to attract the notice and admiration of all the world. These are the virtues becoming persons of high rank, and elevated circumstances. Their opposites are well adapted to the common herd, or persons in low life; and for such only they are meant. For it cannot be supposed that when, by a certain change of circumstances, christianity should become the religion of the fashionable world, the same rules of conduct could be applicable to them, that were prescribed for the dull ploding vulgar. It is probable that the founders of christianity did not anticipate that it would ever be adopted by the higher ranks in society, or they would have limited their doctrines and precepts, with more accuracy and precision; and confined them with more strictness to the conditions of those for whom they were intended. Christ enjoins that men should always "pray and not faint"; and Paul orders his proselytes to "pray without ceasing." These directions could only be meant, unquestionably, for those christians who were poor and persecuted. They could never be meant for persons in wealthy circumstances; for why should those pray without ceasing, or indeed, why should they pray at all, when they are possessed of every good thing that their heart could wish for already? Could it be supposed, or expected, that the pupils of a dancing school, or the attendants at a ball, would ever think of praying? Could any thing be esteemed more degrading in the eyes of a fine gentleman or lady, than to be caught, by any of their companions, on their knees praying? They would be ridiculed and despised by every beau and belle, and by every person of taste and figure, in the country. O no! a novel or a play may do, but praying is out of the question. Let that become fashionable and our ball rooms would be deserted. Even Washington's birth night could not be celebrated.

I fondly hope such of our elders and rulers of the synagogue, in this place, together with all other genteel christians of the Presbyterian church who attend balls themselves, and have always been the most liberal in supporting dancing masters, will set their face against such an encroachment on their rights; and by a spirited remonstrance, compel the General Assembly, at their next meeting, to rescind their edict altogether: or at least, confine it to its proper objects—namely, those classes of people who ought not to enjoy those social pleasures, which are suited to the condition of the better sort.

If the Assembly, however, will be obstinate, and adhere to their new order in council, and insist on a strict execution of it, I

predict, that, by-and-by, they will have thin congregations, small stepends and poorly paid: for all the rich and great of the land will desert them, and join some of those sects which tolerate these soul-cheering exercises. Indeed it were better to relinquish christianity altogether, than be deprived of the sweets of social life, or be reduced to the melancholy moping condition of antiquated saints, or primitive martyres. Let us have a religion that will indulge us in all those pleasures which fortune has placed within our reach, or none at all.

Yours, &c.

JACOBUS SPRIGHTLY, Esq.

SELECTED TOASTS.

The following, among other toasts, was drunk at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Thomas Burnside, Esq. late President of our courts—Esteemed for his virtues as a man, and his uprightness as a judge—We regret his departure from among us, and deprecate that system of of '*accommodation*' which points out a successor without first consulting the wishes of the people.

The following were drunk at New Haven:

The memory of Israel Putnam—Traduced by Henry Dearborn. The proverb is not true, that a living Dog is better than a dead Lion.

Ferdinand the VIIth—Fearing our *Porter* and our *Perry*, he tried our *Meade*, and found it too strong.

O dear, what can the matter be?

The English Navy—"And he said, I will arise and go and shake myself as at other times before, for he wist not that his strength had departed from him."

The Freedom of the Seas.

Major Benjamin Birdsall was shot on parade, at Albany, by a private soldier, named Hamilton, on the 12th instant; and expired in about two hours.

Early on Monday morning (13th) Hamilton put a period to his existence.

The Public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit twenty dollar notes, of the Bank of the Northern Liberties, as a number have recently been discovered.

Phil paper.

NAVAL.

The Guerriere frigate has been ready for sea for more than a fortnight, and will sail as soon as Mr. Campbell pleases, after his arrival here, which was expected yesterday We believe she will be found one of the most effective ships of her class that ever entered the Baltic—carrying 53 guns, 24 pounders and 42 pound carronades, with a full and complete crew; with numerous officers; and commanded by capt. Macdonough, on whose fame and skill his country delights to dwell; she will exhibit a superior equipment for war; as well as a most admirable specimen of naval architecture. She was provisioned for a two years cruise, fully repaired and manned in so short a time, as to reflect credit upon all branches of the naval service. *Bost. Intel.*

It is understood in Philadelphia on Sunday last the Thermometer stood at 102, average 100—We understand that four or five persons died yesterday by imprudently drinking cold water, notwithstanding the frequent warnings that have been given.

Franklin Gaz.

Head-Quarters, division of the south,
Pensacola, May 29, 1818.

Major Gen. Andrew Jackson has found it necessary to take possession of Pensacola. He has not been prompted to this measure from a wish to extend the territorial limits of the United States, or from any unfriendly feeling on the part of the American republic to the Spanish government. The Seminole Indians, inhabiting the territories of Spain, have for more than two years past, visited our frontier settlers with all the horrors of savage massacre; helpless women have been butchered, and the cradles stained with the blood of innocence. These attrocities, it was expected, would have early attracted the attention of the Spanish government, and faithful to existing treaties, speedy measures adopted for their suppression.

The obligation to restrain them was acknowledged; but weakness was alleged with a concession, that so far from being able to control, the Spanish authorities were often compelled, from policy or necessity, to issue munitions of war to these savages, thus enabling, if not exciting them to raise the tomahawk against us.—The immutable laws of self-defence, therefore, compelled the American government to take possession of such parts of the Floridas in which the Spanish authority could not be maintained. Pensacola was found in this situation, and will be held until Spain can furnish military strength sufficient to enforce existing treaties. Spanish subjects will be respected; Spanish laws will govern in all cases affecting property and person; a free toleration to all religions guaranteed, and trade alike free to all nations.

Col. King will assume the command of Pensacola as military and civil governor.

The Spanish laws so far as they affect personal rights and property, will be enforced. Col. King will take possession of the archieves of the province, and appoint some confidential individual to preserve them.—It is all important that the records of titles and property should be carefully secured. He will cause an enquiry to be made into all the landed property belonging to the king of Spain, and have possession taken of it. The claims of property within the range of gun shot of Fort Charlos de Barancas will be scrupuously examined into, and should they prove valid, a rent allowed, but possession in no wise given. This property is necessary to the United States, and under its laws may be held, an equivalent being paid.

The revenue laws of the United States will be established, and captain Gadsden is appointed to act as collector, with full powers to nominate such sub-officers as in his opinion will be necessary to the faithful discharge of the trust imposed on him.—He will apply to the governor of Pensacola for military aid in all cases where it may be necessary to correct attempts at illicit trade.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

Arrival of the Congress—By the arrival this morning of the schr. Tell Tale, capt. Churchward, in 54 hours from Norfolk, we learn, (says the New-York Commercial Advertiser, of Saturday,) that the United States frigate Congress, from South America, arrived at Hampton Roads on Wednesday evening last. It will be remembered that this national vessel was sent to South America to convey the three commissioners appointed by the government. Two of the commissioners, we understand, have returned in the frigate, and the third remains in the republic of Chili.

Explosion.—On Wednesday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the Bladensburgh Powder Mills, owned by Mr. Buzzard, of Georgetown, blew up. Four persons employed in the mill were killed, and two others dangerously wounded. A magazine of powder, but a short distance from the scene of explosion, was miraculously preserved.

1117 passengers arrived at St. John's, (N. B.) from the 12th to the 16th ult. all from Ireland, and chiefly from the port of Londonderry. They were *imported* in 7 vessels.—Upwards of 300 arrived at Halifax on the 7th, from the United Kingdom.

It is reported, that the British have taken possession of Crab Island, near Porto Rico, in consequence of hearing, that revolutionary privateers were in the habit of carrying their prizes and booty to that place.

We are credibly informed (says the Petersburg Intelligencer that the most powerful of the Scotch nobility are at present in opposition to the administration of Lord Castlereagh, particularly the Duke of Buccleugh, Argyle and Hamilton, the Marquis Tweedale and the Earls of Lauderdale, Selkirk and Buchan.

Joseph L. Pluymart, one of the villains who robbed the Pittsburgh bank, broke jail a second time at Ogdensburgh, on the 18th ult. and made his escape, though guarded during the night, by two trusty persons, and handcuffed and chained down to the floor of his prison. The sheriff of St. Lawrence has offered a reward of $50 for his apprehension.

Segar Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has commenced Segar making, in Bellefonte, Centre county, in the frame house situated on the south east corner of the Diamond, formerly occupied by George Henning, as a hatter shop, where he intends keeping a constant supply of

SEGARS.

Country store keepers and others can be supplied on the most reasonable terms. He flatters himself that by punctuality to business, and keeping on hand a quantity of the best Segars, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

William Ward.

Bellefonte, July 20, 1818.

LAWS.

The Quota for Centre and Clearfield counties, of the Laws passed at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, came to hand this day, to be delivered to the different officers entitled to copies thereof; all of whom will please to apply personally, as receipts are to be taken on their delivery.

John Rankin, *Prot'y.*

Prothonotary's Office,
Bellefonte, July 20, 1818.

N. B. The Journals of the same session of the Legislature, are also received at the Commissioners' Office. Also, one box for the Commissioners of Clearfield county, containing the Journals, &c. and are ready for distribution.

Six cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Potter township, Centre county, Pa. on Sunday evening last, and indented apprentice boy named

George Ow,

Eighteen years old, about five feet eleven inches high, fair hair and fair complexion. He had on when he went away a grey coat velvet pantaloons, yellow vest, and a fur hat nearly new. The above reward will be given for said runaway, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

John Whelaind.

Potter township, July 20, 1818.

Creditors take Notice

THAT I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county for the benefit of the several acts of Assembly, passed for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the court have appointed Thursday the 6th of August next at the court house in Ebensburg to hear me and my creditors, where they may attend if they think proper.

Patrick Dougherty.

Ebensburg Jail, July 20, 1818.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away or was stolen from the subscriber, living at Rock Iron Works, some time in March last, a

Hound Slut,

about four months old. She is of a black colour, long ears, yellow legs, a white breast, one fore foot white, and a little white on the other fore foot, and has a remarkable long tail. She may be known by a feather on one side of her neck. Whoever will inform the owner where he may find her, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Mordecai Benner.

July 18, 1818.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note, assumption or book account, are requested to call at the house of Jesse Fulton, inkeeper, and discharge their respective dues, on or before the 3d day of August next, or suits will be brought immediately after against all delinquents. All those who do not comply with this request, but depend upon having their accounts settled by Justices of the Peace, Constables &c. may prepare to discharge them with SPECIE, as nothing else will be taken in payment.

James Fulton.

Patton township, July 13, 1818.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable CHARLES HUSTON, President of the Courts of Common Pleas in the 4th judicial district composed of the counties of Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Bedford, and the hon. James Potter and Adam Harper, judges of the said court in Centre county, have issued their precept bearing date the 17th day of July, 1818, to me directed, for holding a court of

Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery,

in the Town of Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, on the fourth Monday of August next, being the 24th day thereof.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN to the coroner, the justices of the peace and constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of the county of Centre, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Bellefonte, the 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the forty-third year of the independence of the United States of America.

Wm. Alexander,

Sheriff.

To the Electors of Centre and Clearfield counties.

Fellow Citizens,

BEING solicited by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election for the

SHERIFF's OFFICE.

If you give me a majority of your votes, I promise to do my duty therein, to the best of my ability. It is the usual manner of electioneering for the above office, to apply personally, to the Elector. This in my opinion is insulting the Elector, as it would be imposing upon his feeliegs, if he did not wish to discover his real sentiments. I therefore believe I will not adopt it. I hope my not doing so, will not be considered as any disrespect to my fellow-citizens.

John Keen.

Millheim, July 15, 1818.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between John Miles and Joseph Miles, Ironmasters, trading under the firms of John and Joseph Miles, and Joseph Miles & Co. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the said firms, are requested to present their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to Joseph Miles, who alone is authorized to settle the business of said firms, and who will conduct the business hereafter.

John Miles,
Joseph Miles.

Milesburg Works,
June 27, 1818. 8n-6t.

Creditors Take Notice,

THAT I have applied to to the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Centre for the benefit of the several acts of assembly, passed for the relief of inlsolvent debtors, and the Court have appointed Monday the 27th day of July to hear me and my creditors, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

Henry Barr.

Bellefonte Jail, July 6, 1818.

POETRY.

THE RESOLUTION.

BY W. MAXWELL.

I said to my heart, it is time
To leave off thy follies at last,
For past is thy flourishing prime,
Thy flourishing prime—it is past!
And chang'd are the fanciful skies,
Once rosy with Love and Desire,
Yon star, and these shadows that rise—
They say it is time to retire.

Love chain'd me a while to her bower,
As blooming as bower could be,
Where beauty with magical power,
Sat smiling—too lovely for me.
I gazed on her languishing eye,
And felt the wild throb of her breast,
But she left me, she left me to sigh,
And what had become of my rest.

Next pleasure seduc'd with her song,
Her song was too sweet for my ear,
Unheeding I mix'd with her throng,
Too merry to think or to fear,
She gave, and I drank of her bowl,
Nor knew what was lurking within;
'Twas madness, 'twas death to my soul,
The chalice was poison'd with sin.

Then fame blew her trumpet aloud,
And my heart beat to arms at the sound
And I rush'd with the daring and proud,
Till my brow with her laurel was crown'd
But sad was the wreath that I won,
For it fever'd my temple with pain,
I felt that my heart was undone,
And I sigh'd for sweet slumbers again.

But Religion now found me estray,
All languid and fainting with care,
She rais'd me at once as I lay,
And sav'd me from cruel despair,
"Oh quit this dark valley of wo,"
She said, with a whisper of love.
"If you would be happy below,
Set your heart upon heaven above."

Farewell! now ye Passions of earth!
Too little, too base for my heart!
Ye have led me estray from my birth;
It is time for you now to depart!
I have wasted the fairest and best
Of those days that my Maker has given
Then oh! let me husband the rest—
Henceforth I live only to Heaven.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

It is amusing to observe the continued efforts of the British borough-mongers and ministeralists, to undervalue and depreciate this country, and every thing connected with it. This conduct proves, that while they affect to hold us in contempt, they are, in reality, writhing under the tortures of jealousy. They admit that America has produced some great men, but modestly attribute it to their direct British descent; as if nothing good or great could possibly originate from any but a British source.—The arrogance and ridiculous vanity of John Bull have made hima laughing stock throughout the world; and we believe the time is rapidly approaching, when his disgusting self-conceit will draw down upon his head the contempt it so richly merits. The writer declares, that as we live among Indians, we shall shortly acquire their customs and habits, and become Indians also. By the same rule, the savages from our lakes, who are now amusing the London cockneys with their yells and warwhoops, will return to this country polite and accomplished. Englishmen! For the sake of the Indians, however, we hope it will be otherwise; as the exchange of their frank and simple habits for British duplicity and egotism, would be to them a most unfortunate occurrence.

The following is the article to which we allude. It is from the London Evening Post of March 12, 1818. [*Bost. Pat.*

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

This is the first volume of a series, intended to conclude the works of this celebrated politician and philosopher, and at the same time to contain a great proportion of original and highly interesting matter from his pen. It would be a waste of our reader's time to occupy a moment of it in lauding the first authentic publication of the works of Franklin. He was an Englishman in every respect, but the accidental place of his birth. His immediate progenitor was English, and his education, his intellectual organization and even his physiognomical character, were entirely so. How little amidst such circumstances, must be the influence of mere place of birth when affecting a single individual, or a single generation, every naturalist knows With regard, therefore, to Franklin and the few other great men whom America could once boast, we unhesitatingly say, that she owes their greatness to English organization and English blood. With a more extended population, she can now boast of but few illustrious men; the further her inhabitants descend from their British origin, the less will they retain of the British, and the more will they acquire of that Indian character which the all powful influence of climate, is unceasingly impressing on them. God has, by the gentle and insensible influence of climate, given to the African, amidst his burning sands, that dark surface which modern chymistry has taught us, most rapidly radiates heat, and he has, by the same admirable influence, maintained, among all the tribes of mankind, life and health and happiness.

Hence the complexion of the skin deepens as we advance from northern regions to equatorial ones; subject only to trifling exceptions from elevation of land, contiguity to the sea, the course of winds, and similar great, yet subordinate causes. With this increase of colour increase the degrees of sensibility, subtility and artifice, and decrease muscular power, energy of action, openness of character, &c. The red men of America, though of modified colour, in this respect obviously approaches the African; and to him are the British settlers on his soil every day approximating, by the powerful, yet gentle, insensible and salutary influence of climate. Already, after a few generations, has the anglo-American acquired that sallow complexion, that lank hair, that peculiarity of feature; that "austrum quasi spirans vultus" (which in children of European parents born in equatorial regions we call Creole) and that vanity and subtility of character which distinguish the Indian, and which must increase in every successive generation, till no trace of distinction is left between them. The United States may, therefore, produce their great men—men relatively great; but they will be men rather of Indian than British genius. She will as vainly look for her Franklin and her Washington, as she does for those prodigies of ancient days, whose bones are turned up in her soil. The same reasons, politically viewed, will satisfy the inquirer, that America never can be the rival of Britain, as some people vainly suppose. The more populous she becomes, the more remote her people are from European origin, organization, and mind, the more will they be a feeble and colonial race, and less formidable in every political relation.

DR. FRANKLIN.

The doctor, in the early part of his life, followed the business of a printer, and had occasion to travel from Philadelphia to Boston. In his journey he stopped at one of their inns, the landlord of which possessed the true disposition of his countrymen, which is, to be inquisitive even to impertinence into the business of every stranger. The doctor, after the fatigue of the day's travel, had set himself down to supper when his landlord began to torment him with questions. The doctor well knew the disposition of these people; and, apprehending that after answering his questions, others would come and go over the same ground, he resolved to stop him. 'Have you a wife, landlord?' 'Yes sir,'—'pray let me see her.' Madam was introduced with much form. 'How many children have you?' 'Four, sir,' 'I should be happy to see them. The children were sought and introduced. 'How many servants have you?' 'Two, sir, a man and a woman.'—'Pray fetch them.' When they came the doctor asked if there was any one else in the house; and being answered in the negative, addressed himself to them, with much solemnity. 'My good friends, I sent for you here, to give an account of myself: my name is Benjamin Franklin; I am a printer; forty five years of age; reside in Philadelphia, and am going from thence to Boston. I sent for you all, that if you wish any further particulars, you may ask, and I will inform you; which done, I flatter myself you will let me eat my supper in peace."

THE SHOWER OF FISH.

I felt really happy when I came to the conclusion of the paragraph, entitled "another wonder," to find that the shower of fish which fell on the Boston common, was not larger than could be consumed by the population.

I was present some years ago, where the conversation turned on the raining of frogs and fish, and much scepticism was expressed by many of the company, when a gentleman from Scotland (whose veracity no one disputed) asserted, that just as he was leaving his own country for this, there fell such an immense shower of herrings, that the surrounding inhabitants seriously apprehended some malignant distemper. As respects that fall of Herrings, my dear sir, said a gentleman who came from the same place, I can set you perfectly at ease. Two days after you left Scotland, the sky darkened—the wind bellowed—and there fell such a tremendous *shower of salt and water* that the Herrings were all in pickle before night! [*Charleston Times.*

PROPOSALS,

To furnish a supply of Vaccine Matter to Subscribers, on easy terms, for a limited period of years—with the prospectus of a plan for raising a fund by voluntary donations, to establish and support a permanent national Vaccine Institution in the city of Washington.

1. Any physician or other citizen of the United States, subscribing to these proposals, and paying not less than ten dollars, shall be entitled to a constant supply of the genuine Vaccine Matter, as often as the same may be wanted, free of any costs or charges until the 1st day of January, 1823, should the life of the undersigned be spared so long. Certificates of their subscriptions on receipt of the same will be furnished to all subscribers—specifying the amount subscribed and the privileges herein engaged to be secured to them. Provided nevertheless, that should any subscriber to these proposals be found unfriendly or hostile to the institution, his subscription may be returned to him and his special privileges therein, shall no longer exist. And provided further, that should the number or subscribers be less than five hundred, it shall be at the option of the undersigned to return the whole amount paid to him, and be thereon released from any further compliance with this engagement.

2. Should a permanent national Vaccine Institution be finally established as is now contemplated, every subscriber to these proposals having paid ten dollars within the present year of 1818, shall be entitled forever thereafter to a free supply of the Vaccine Matter for his own use, without paying any fees or charges for the same. But it is to be understood that every subscriber shall forfeit the privileges herein secured to him, who may at any time, without the consent of the undersigned or his successor, extend the benefits of his subscription to others not entitled thereto.

3. Voluntary donations will be received, if forwarded to the undersigned through the medium of the Post Office by any citizen of the United States, to be applied towards establishing and supporting the national Vaccine Institution in the city of Washington, upon an independent and permanent foundation. For this purpose books will be opened, and the amount of all donations received by the undersigned will be regularly registered therein, and duly accounted for to the donors: and to ensure the faithful application, as herein pledged, of all donations made to this Institution, the undersigned will give bond with adequate security, and will lodge the same in due form, before the issuing of these proposals, to be recorded in Washington county court, in the district of Columbia.

4. Solicitors will be appointed, by the undersigned, to collect donations, and they shall be severally entitled to a commission of twenty per cent, to be deducted by them, from any amount they may collect. All donations of ten dollars or more, shall be registered in the name of the donors; but every donation of a less sum shall be registered only in amount, in the name of the solicitor, who may have collected, and paid the same.

5. As soon as donations shall be received in sufficient amount, to justify a well grounded expectation, that this Institution, can be permanently established, on the plan herein proposed; a suitable lot of ground will be procured in the city of Washington; whereon a convenient building shall be erected, and the title to the same shall be vested in fee, in the name of the President of the United States, to be held for ever by him in trust, for the use of this Institution. And the whole amount collected, over and above the sum necessary to complete the building, as aforesaid, shall be vested in stock of the United States; the interest of which only shall be liable to be expended in support of this Institution: and as soon as said investment shall be made, and said building shall be completed, public notice thereof shall be given, and the name of every solicitor or donor, who may have contributed ten dollars or more, shall be published with the place of their residence and the amount collected or subscribed by them; and a copy of the same shall be forthwith forwarded to every subscriber, solicitor or donor as aforesaid. And from thenceforward every donor, who shall have paid ten dollars or more, and every soliciter who shall have procured fifty dollars or more, to be registered in his name, shall be entitled to the same privileges, as are in the second article secured to subscribers.—Should this attempt nevertheless fail to receive that encouragement from the public, upon which alone any hopes are now entertained, that an effective Vaccine Institution can be established and supported; the whole amount of donations received, by the undersigned shall be returned to the several donors who may have paid the same.

6. The government of the Vaccine Institution herein proposed to be established, shall be under the sole direction and control of the undersigned, during his life should the same be convenient to him.—But should he at any time deem it more expedient, or conducive to the general welfare, he may constitute and appoint a board of trustees, whose duties, powers, and privileges shall be defined by him; and he may transfer to them all the papers, books, records, documents, stock, furniture, funds, and advantages appertaining to this Institution, or whereof he may become possessed from donations received by him to establish the same.—Should the undersigned however, neglect or fail to consitute and appoint a board of trustees, as aforesaid, then all the papers, books, records, documents, stock, furniture, funds, advantages, and appurtenances aforesaid, shall upon the death or resignation of the undersigned, be taken possession of by the agent who may be appointed by the President of the United States, in pursuance of the act of congress entitled, "An act to encourage Vaccination." Provided nevertheless, that such agent shall first give bond, with security to be approved by the President, that he will conform himself in all matters and things, relative thereto, as the President may direct, more certainly to secure the permanent duration and usefulness of this Institution. And provided always, that every engagement herein made by the undersigned, to any solicitor, donor or subscriber, shall be held sacred and inviolate by his successors.

JAMES SMITH,
United States Agent of Vaccination.
General Vaccine Institution, Baltimore 1818.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this office.*

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.